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# Glossary

<b>atmosphere</b>	the envelope of gases, aerosols, and other materials that surrounds Earth and is held closely by gravity	<b>citizenship</b>	the status of being a member of a state; one who owes allegiance to the government and is entitled to its protection and to political rights
<b>balance of payments</b>	the total flow of money into a country minus the total flow of money out of a country	<b>classism</b>	discrimination or prejudice based on social class
<b>balance of trade</b>	the level of merchandise exported minus the level of merchandise imported	<b>choropleth map</b>	shows differences between areas by using colors or shading to represent distinct categories of qualities (such as vegetation type) or quantities (such as the percentage of high school graduates, population density, or birthrate).
<b>barter</b>	a direct trade of goods or services	<b>collective bargaining</b>	the process of having labor as a group negotiate with management to determine the terms of employment for all workers rather than having each worker negotiate separately
<b>Bill of Rights</b>	the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution	<b>comparative advantage</b>	the principle that a country benefits from specializing in the production at which it is relatively most efficient
<b>biosphere</b>	the realm of Earth that includes all plant and animal life forms	<b>confederal system</b>	an alliance of independent states manifesting a degree of national unity through a central government of united powers (e.g., Articles of
<b>capital</b>	wealth in the form of money or property owned, used, or accumulated in business by an individual, partnership, or corporation; any form of material wealth used in the production of more wealth		
<b>citizen</b>	a member of a political society who has obligations to and is entitled to protection by and from the government		

	Confederation, Confederate States of America)	<b>democracy</b>	a form of government in which political control is exercised by all the people, either directly or indirectly through their elected representatives
<b>consumer price index</b>	a number used to calculate changes in the average level of prices for a number of items typically bought by urban families	<b>demographic trend</b>	a change in population size, composition, rates of growth, density, fertility, mortality rate, and/or patterns of migration
<b>corporation</b>	an organization of people legally bound together by a charter to conduct some type of business	<b>depression</b>	a prolonged and severe decline in the level of economic activity
<b>cultural diffusion</b>	the spread of cultural elements from one culture to another	<b>developed country</b>	an area of the world that is technologically advanced, highly urbanized, and wealthy and has generally evolved through both economic and demographic transitions
<b>culture</b>	learned behavior of people, which includes languages, belief systems, social relationships, institutions and organizations as well as their material goods	<b>developing country</b>	an area of the world that is changing from uneven growth to more constant economic conditions and that is generally characterized by low rates of urbanization and relatively high rates of infant mortality and illiteracy
<b>currency</b>	coins and paper money	<b>diffusion</b>	the spread of people, ideas, technology, and products throughout a number of places
<b>demand</b>	the quantities of a good that consumers are willing and able to purchase at various prices during a given period of time		
<b>demand schedule</b>	a table showing the quantities of a good that consumers are willing and able to purchase at various prices during a given period of time		

<b>distribution</b>	the arrangement of items over a specified area	<b>environment</b>	everything surrounding one (e.g., Earth's environment includes everything in and on Earth's surface and its atmosphere within which organisms, communities, and objects exist)
<b>diversity</b>	the variety of experiences and perspectives that arise from differences in race, culture, religion, mental or physical abilities, heritage, age, gender, and other characteristics	<b>equilibrium price</b>	the price at which the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied
<b>dividends</b>	that part of a corporation's income paid to its stockholders	<b>executive branch</b>	the branch of the U.S. government that is led by the president and is charged with such powers as diplomatic representation and the implementation and enforcement of laws
<b>due process of law</b>	the right of every citizen to be protected against arbitrary action by government	<b>exports</b>	goods and services that one country sells to another
<b>economics</b>	the social science that deals with the way society allocates its scarce resources among its unlimited wants and needs	<b>factor of production</b>	anything used to produce a good or service
<b>ecosystem</b>	a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live	<b>federal system (federalism)</b>	the form of political organization in which power is divided among a central government and territorial subdivisions—in the United States, among the national, state, and local governments
<b>entrepreneur</b>	an individual who assumes the risk in producing a product for a profit	<b>flow resources</b>	resources that are neither renewable nor nonrenewable but must be used when and where they
<b>entrepreneurship</b>	the managerial ability and risk-taking that contribute to a productive society		

	occur or they will be lost (e.g., sunlight, wind, running water)		
<b>foreign policy</b>	policies of the federal government directed to matters beyond U.S. borders, especially relations with other countries	<b>imports</b>	goods and services that one country buys from another country
<b>globe</b>	a scale model of Earth that correctly represents area, relative size and shape of physical features, distances between points, and true compass directions	<b>industrialization</b>	the growth of machine production and the factory system. The process of introducing manufacturing into countries or regions where most of the people are engaged in primary economic activities
<b>government</b>	institutions and procedures through which a territory and its people are ruled	<b>inflation</b>	a rise in the average level of prices
<b>gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	the total dollar value of all goods and services produced by resources located in the United States during one year's time	<b>institution (political)</b>	organizations—such as Congress, the presidency, and the court system—that play a significant role in the making, carrying out, and enforcing of the law and the managing of conflicts concerning laws
<b>gross national product (GNP)</b>	gross domestic product adjusted to include the value of goods and services from other countries subsequently used in producing goods and services in the home country	<b>interdependence</b>	people relying on each other in different places or in the same place for ideas, goods, and services
<b>hydrosphere</b>	the water realm of Earth, which includes the water contained in the oceans, lakes, rivers, ground, and glaciers and in the water vapor in the atmosphere	<b>interest</b>	the price one pays for the use of someone else's money
		<b>law of demand</b>	the quantity demanded of a good will be greater at a lower price than the quantity demanded of the same good at a higher price

<b>law of supply</b>	the quantity of a good supplied will be greater at a higher price than it will at a lower price	<b>model</b>	a simplified form of reality that shows the relationship between different factors
<b>linkage</b>	contact and therefore flow of ideas, information, people, or products between places	<b>monarchy</b>	government in which political power is exercised by a single ruler under the claim of divine or hereditary right
<b>lithosphere</b>	the uppermost portion of the solid Earth, including soil, land, and geologic formations	<b>monetary policy</b>	the changing of the quantity of money in the economy in order to reduce unemployment, keep prices stable, and promote economic growth
<b>majority rule</b>	rule by more than half of those participating in a decision		
<b>map</b>	a graphic representation of a portion of Earth that is usually drawn to scale on a flat surface	<b>nation-state</b>	a political unit that claims sovereignty over a defined territory and jurisdiction over everyone in it
<b>market</b>	exchange activities between buyers and sellers of goods and services	<b>nonrenewable resource</b>	a finite resource; one that cannot be replaced once it is used
<b>market economy</b>	an economy in which the economic questions are decided mostly by individuals in the marketplace	<b>opportunity cost</b>	the value of any alternative that one must give up when one makes a choice
		<b>physical process</b>	a course or method of operation that produces, maintains or alters Earth's physical systems
<b>migration</b>	the act or process of people moving from one place to another with the intent of staying at the destination permanently or for a relatively long period of time.	<b>places</b>	locations having distinctive characteristics that give them meaning and character and

	distinguish them from other locations		
<b>population density</b>	the calculation of the number of individuals occupying an area derived from dividing the number of people by the area they occupy	<b>representative government</b>	form of government in which power is held by the people and exercised indirectly through elected representatives who make decisions
<b>price index</b>	a number that compares prices in one year with some earlier base year	<b>resources</b>	an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use to meet a need for fuel, food, industrial product, or something else of value
<b>progressive tax</b>	a tax that takes a smaller percentage of lower incomes and a larger percentage of higher incomes	<b>rule of law</b>	the principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law
<b>proportional tax</b>	a tax that takes the same percentage of income from all taxpayers	<b>satellite-produced image</b>	an image produced by a variety of sensors—such as radar, microwave detectors, and scanners—that measure and record electromagnetic radiation
<b>quota</b>	a predetermined limited quantity; in economics, a limit on the amount of imports or exports	<b>settlement pattern</b>	the spatial distribution and arrangement of human habitations, including rural and urban centers
<b>region</b>	an area with one or more common characteristics or features that give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas	<b>sovereignty</b>	ultimate, supreme power in a state; in the United States, sovereignty rests with the people
<b>regressive tax</b>	a tax that takes a larger percentage of lower incomes and a smaller percentage of higher incomes	<b>spatial</b>	pertains to space on Earth's surface

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<b>system</b>	a collection of entities that are linked and interrelated, such as the hydrologic cycle, cities, and transportation modes
<b>systemic</b>	of or pertaining to a system as a whole
<b>technology</b>	the application of knowledge to meet the goals, goods, and services needed and desired by people
<b>temporal</b>	of or pertaining to time
<b>topography</b>	the shape of the Earth's surface
<b>totalitarianism</b>	a form of authoritarianism in which the government attempts to control every aspect of the lives of individuals and prohibits independent associations
<b>unitary government</b>	a government system in which all authority is vested in a central government from which regional and local governments derive their powers
<b>urbanization</b>	a process in which there is an increase in the percentage of people living and working in urban places as compared to rural places

